

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 398 460 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
17.03.2004 Bulletin 2004/12

(51) Int Cl.7: **E21B 43/267, E21B 43/04**

(21) Application number: **03255530.2**

(22) Date of filing: **04.09.2003**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK

(30) Priority: **05.09.2002 US 235353**

(71) Applicant: **Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.
Duncan, OK 73536 (US)**

(72) Inventor: **Nguyen, Phillip D.
Duncan Oklahoma 73533 (US)**

(74) Representative: **Wain, Christopher Paul et al
A.A. Thornton & Co.
235 High Holborn
London WC1V 7LE (GB)**

(54) **Subterranean formation treatment with solids**

(57) Subterranean formations are treated by introducing a carrier fluid containing suspended solid particles, which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying agent, mixing a solid material of larger size with the coated particles whereby the coated particles stick to the larger solid material and the solid particles

and larger solid material are uniformly suspended in the carrier fluid, and depositing the larger solid material and the coated smaller particles in the subterranean formation.

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of treating subterranean formations using solid particles.

[0002] Hydrocarbon producing subterranean formations penetrated by well bores are often treated by forming gravel packs of solid particles adjacent to the subterranean formation and/or fracturing the subterranean formation and depositing proppant particle packs in the fractures.

[0003] In gravel packing operations, solid particles, referred to in the art as gravel, are suspended in water or a viscous fluid at the surface and carried to the well bore in which the gravel pack is to be placed at a designed gravel concentration and pump rate. As the gravel is being placed in the well bore, the carrier fluid is either returned to the surface via the washpipe or leaked off into the formation. The gravel pack produced functions as a filter to separate formation sand and solid fines from produced fluids while permitting the produced fluids to flow into and through the well bore.

[0004] Another subterranean formation treatment is hydraulic fracturing. That is, a viscous treating fluid, referred to in the art as a fracturing fluid, is pumped through the well bore into a subterranean formation or zone to be stimulated at a rate and pressure such that fractures are formed and extended into the subterranean formation. The viscous fracturing fluid includes proppant particles, e.g., graded sand, suspended therein which are carried into the fractures. The proppant particles are deposited in the fractures when the viscous fracturing fluid is broken (the viscosity is reduced) and recovered. The proppant particles function to prevent the formed fractures from closing and the closing pressure of the fractures forms the proppant particles into packs. The proppant particle packs maintain the fractures open and form conductive channels through which produced fluids can flow to the well bore.

[0005] A problem often experienced in the use of gravel packs and propped fractures is that as formation fluids are produced, the gravel or proppant particles flow-back with the formation fluids. In addition to losing the conductivity of the fractures, the flow-back of the proppant particles with formation fluids is very detrimental in that the resulting solids in the produced formation fluids erode metal goods, plug piping and vessels and cause damage to valves, instruments and other production equipment.

[0006] In order to prevent gravel or proppant particle flow-back, other larger solid materials have been combined with the smaller particles in attempts to prevent flow-back. However, a problem encountered with the use of larger solid material with the smaller gravel or proppant particles is that the larger solid material segregates from the smaller particles by floating to the top or settling to the bottom of the carrying fluid. This in turn results in uneven distribution of the smaller particles and larger solid materials which results in the flow-back of

both the smaller particles and the larger solid materials with the produced fluids.

[0007] We have now devised an improved method of treating subterranean formations utilizing small solid particles and larger solid materials whereby flow-back of the particles and materials is reduced or does not occur.

[0008] The present invention provides a method of treating a subterranean formation which method comprises introducing a carrier fluid containing suspended particles into said subterranean formation; said particles comprising solid particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying agent, and a particulate or other shaped solid material of larger size than said coated particles whereby said smaller coated particles stick to said larger solid material and said larger solid material is suspended in said carrier fluid along with said smaller solid particles; and depositing said larger solid material and said tackifying compound coated smaller solid particles stuck thereto in said subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from said formation said smaller solid particles and said larger solid material do not flow-back.

[0009] In one such method, a carrier fluid containing suspended solid particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying compound is introduced into the subterranean formation. A particulate or other shaped solid material of larger size than the solid particles is mixed with the tackifying compound coated smaller solid particles suspended in the carrier fluid whereby the smaller solid particles stick to the larger solid material and the larger solid material is suspended in the carrier fluid along with the smaller solid particles. Thereafter, the larger solid material and the tackifying compound coated smaller solid particles stuck thereto are deposited in the subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from the formation the smaller solid particles and the larger solid material do not flow-back.

[0010] The smaller solid particles which are coated with the non-hardening tackifying compound are selected from the group of graded sand, walnut hulls, bauxite, ceramic materials, glass materials and polymer beads. The larger solid material is selected from the group consisting of fibers, shavings, platelets, deformable particles and irregular shaped particulate or pieces.

[0011] One preferred method of this invention for treating a subterranean formation is comprised of the following steps. A viscous fracturing fluid containing suspended solid particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying compound is introduced into fractures formed in the subterranean formation. Deformable particles of a larger size than the proppant particles are mixed with the tackifying compound coated proppant particles suspended in the fracturing fluid whereby the smaller proppant particles stick to the larger deformable particles and the deformable particles are uniformly suspended in the fracturing fluid along with the proppant particles. The deformable particles and the smaller tack-

ifying compound coated proppant particles stuck thereto are deposited in the fractures in the subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from the formation the proppant particles and the deformable particles do not flow-back.

[0012] By the present invention, improved methods of treating subterranean formations using solid particles and other larger solid materials are provided. A method of the invention basically comprises the following steps. A carrier fluid containing suspended solid particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying compound is introduced into a subterranean formation. A particulate or other shaped solid material of larger size than the solid particles are mixed with the tackifying compound coated solid particles suspended in the carrier fluid whereby the smaller solid particles stick to the larger solid material and the larger solid material is uniformly suspended in the carrier fluid along with the solid particles. Thereafter, the larger solid material and the tackifying compound coated solid particles stuck thereto are deposited in the subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from the formation the solid particles and the larger solid material do not flow-back.

[0013] The carrier fluid utilized in accordance with this invention is preferably selected from the group consisting of an aqueous gelled liquid, an emulsion, a foamed fluid, a viscoelastic surfactant fluid and water. Of these, an aqueous gelled liquid is preferred. The water utilized in the aqueous gelled liquid can be fresh water or salt water. The term "salt water" is used herein to mean unsaturated salt solutions and saturated salt solutions including brines and seawater. A variety of gelling agents can be included in the carrier fluid to increase the viscosity thereof and suspend the solid particles and larger solid material therein. The gelling agents can be natural and derivatized polysaccharides which are soluble, dispersible or swellable in an aqueous liquid to yield viscosity to the liquid. One group, for example, of polysaccharides which are suitable for use in accordance with the present invention includes galactomannan gums such as guar gum and the like. Modified gums such as carboxyalkyl and hydroxyalkyl derivatives like carboxymethyl guar and hydroxypropyl guar can also be employed. Doubly derivatized gums such as carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar can also be used. Modified celluloses and derivatives thereof can also be employed. Examples of water-soluble cellulose ethers which can be used include, but are not limited to, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose and the like. The gelling agent is included in the aqueous carrier fluid in an amount in the range of from about 0.01% to about 3% by weight of the carrier fluid.

[0014] In order to further enhance the development of the viscosity of the carrier fluid, the gelling agent used can be cross-linked by the addition of a cross-linking agent to the aqueous carrier fluid. The cross-linking

agent can comprise a borate releasing compound or any of the well known transition metal ions which are capable of creating a cross-linked structure with the particular gelling agent utilized. Preferred cross-linking agents for use with the above described gelling agents include, but are not limited to, borate releasing compounds, a source of titanium ions, a source of zirconium ions, a source of antimony ions and a source of aluminum ions. When used, a cross-linking agent of the above types is included in the aqueous treating fluid in an amount in the range of from above 0.01% to about 1% by weight of the gelling agent therein.

[0015] The solid particles suspended in the carrier fluid can include, but are not limited to, graded sand, walnut hulls, bauxite, ceramic materials, glass materials and polymer beads. Of these, graded sand is preferred. The solid particles are generally included in the carrier fluid in an amount in the range of from about 0.1 pounds per gallon to about 34 pounds per gallon.

[0016] The non-hardening tackifying compound utilized in accordance with this invention can be a liquid or a solution of a compound capable of forming a non-hardening tacky coating on the proppant particles suspended in the carrier fluid.

[0017] A preferred group of tackifying compounds which can be utilized in accordance with this invention are polyamides which are liquids or insolvent solutions at the temperature of the subterranean formation to be treated such that the polyamides are, by themselves, non-hardening when present on the solid particles introduced into the subterranean formation. A particularly preferred product is a condensation reaction product comprised of commercially available polyacids and a polyamine. Such commercial products include compounds such as mixtures of C_{36} dibasic acids containing some trimer and higher oligomers and also small amounts of monomer acids which are reacted with polyamines. Other polyacids include trimer acids, synthetic acids produced from fatty acids, maleic anhydride, acrylic acid and the like. Such acid compounds are available from companies such as Witco, Union Camp, Chemtall and Emery Industries. The reaction products are available from, for example, Champion Chemicals, Inc.

[0018] The polyamides can be converted to quaternary compounds by reaction with methylene chloride, dimethyl sulfate, benzylchloride, diethyl sulfate and the like. Typically, the quaternization reaction can be effected at a temperature of from about 100°F to about 200°F over a time period of from about 4 to 6 hours.

[0019] The quaternization reaction can be employed to improve the chemical compatibility of the tackifying compound with the other chemicals utilized in the treatment fluids. Quaternization of the tackifying compound can reduce effects upon breakers in the carrier fluid and reduce or minimize the buffer effects of the compounds when present in carrier fluids.

[0020] Additional compounds which can be utilized as

tackifying compounds include liquids and solutions of, for example, polyester, polyethers and polycarbamates, polycarbonates, styrene/butadiene lattices, natural or synthetic resins such as shellac and the like.

[0021] The non-hardening tackifying compound used can be coated on dry solid particles and then the coated solid particles mixed with the carrier fluid or the tackifying compound can be mixed with the carrier fluid containing suspended solid particles and coated thereon. In either procedure, the tackifying compound is coated on the solid particles in an amount of from about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the solid particles. More preferably, the non-hardening tackifying compound is coated on the solid particles in an amount in the range of from about 0.5% to about 2% by weight of the solid particles.

[0022] The particulate or other shaped solid material of larger size than the solid particles that is mixed with the tackifying compound coated solid particles suspended in the carrier fluid can include, but is not limited to, fibers, shavings, platelets, deformable particles and irregular shaped pieces. Of these, deformable particles are generally preferred. The fibers, shavings, platelets, deformable particles and irregular shaped pieces can be formed of various solid materials including, but not limited to, glass, ceramic, rubber, silicon, plastic, polymer, resin and metal. The deformable particles are preferably formed of rubber coated proppant, resin beads, soft metal particulates, resin coated metal particulates and the like.

[0023] When the larger solid material is mixed with the tackifying compound coated solid particles suspended in the carrier fluid, the tackifying compound coated solid particles stick to the larger solid material and as a result, the larger solid material is uniformly suspended in the carrier fluid along with the solid particles. As mentioned, without the tackifying compound coating on the solid particles suspended in the carrier fluid, the larger solid material either floats to the top of the carrier fluid or settles to the bottom of the carrier fluid depending upon the physical property differences between the solid particles and the larger solid material such as size, shape, specific gravity, etc.

[0024] The larger solid material is mixed with the tackifying compound coated solid particles in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 100% by weight of the tackifying compound coated solid particles.

[0025] Another method of the present invention for treating a subterranean formation is comprised of the following steps. A viscous fracturing fluid containing suspended proppant particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying compound is introduced into fractures formed in the subterranean formation. Deformable particles of larger size than the proppant particles are mixed with the fracturing fluid and the tackifying compound coated proppant particles suspended therein whereby the proppant particles stick to the deformable particles and the deformable particles are uni-

formly suspended in the fracturing fluid along with the proppant particles. The deformable particles and the tackifying compound coated proppant particles stuck thereto are deposited in the fractures in the subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from the formation the proppant particles and the deformable particles do not flow-back.

[0026] The viscous fracturing fluid and the non-hardening tackifying compound are the same as those described above as are the proppant particles and the larger deformable particles.

[0027] A preferred method of this invention for treating a subterranean formation is comprised of the steps of: (a) introducing a carrier fluid containing suspended solid particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying agent into the subterranean formation; (b) mixing a particulate or other shaped solid material of larger size than the solid particles with the carrier fluid and the tackifying compound coated solid particles suspended therein whereby the smaller solid particles stick to the larger solid material and the larger solid material is uniformly suspended in the carrier fluid along with the smaller solid particles; and (c) depositing the larger solid material and the tackifying compound coated smaller solid particles stuck thereto in the subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from the formation the smaller solid particles and the larger solid material do not flow-back.

[0028] Another preferred method of the present invention for treating a subterranean formation is comprised of the steps of: (a) introducing a viscous fracturing fluid containing suspended proppant particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying compound into fractures formed in the subterranean formation; (b) mixing deformable particles of larger size than the proppant particles with the fracturing fluid and the tackifying compound coated proppant particles suspended therein whereby the smaller proppant particles stick to the larger deformable particles and the larger deformable particles are uniformly suspended in the fracturing fluid along with the smaller proppant particles; and (c) depositing the larger deformable particles and the tackifying compound coated smaller proppant particles stuck thereto in the fractures in the subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from the formation the smaller proppant particles and the larger deformed particles do not flow-back.

[0029] In order to further illustrate the methods of this invention, the following examples are given.

Example 1

[0030] Without Tackifying Compound - 250 grams of 20/40-mesh bauxite proppant was mixed in 300 cc of 30-lb-per-1000 gallon carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar fracturing fluid. While stirring using an overhead stirrer, 65 grams of deformable, rubber-coated particulate was added to the proppant slurry. After stirring was

stopped, the content was allowed to settle. An obvious segregation of particles was observed as most of the deformable particulate settled on top of the proppant pack.

Example 2

[0031] With Tackifying Compound - 250 grams of 20/40-mesh bauxite proppant was first coated with 2.5 cc of tackifying compound known by the trade designation "SANDWEDGE-NT™" (Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.) by stirring with an overhead stirrer. The treated proppant was then mixed with 300 cc of 30-lb-per-1000 gallon carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar fracturing fluid. While stirring using an overhead stirrer, 65 grams of deformable, rubber-coated particulate was added to the proppant slurry. After stirring was stopped, the content was allowed to settle. In contrast to what was observed in Example 1, there was no segregation of particles among the proppant slurry. The deformable particulate distributed evenly in the proppant pack.

[0032] Thus, the present invention is well adapted to attain the objects and advantages mentioned as well as those which are inherent therein. While numerous changes may be made by those skilled in the art, such changes are encompassed within the spirit of this invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A method of treating a subterranean formation, which method comprises introducing a carrier fluid containing suspended particles into said subterranean formation; said particles comprising solid particles which have been coated with a non-hardening tackifying agent, and a particulate or other shaped solid material of larger size than said coated particles whereby said smaller coated particles stick to said larger solid material and said larger solid material is suspended in said carrier fluid along with said smaller solid particles; and depositing said larger solid material and said tackifying compound coated smaller solid particles stuck thereto in said subterranean formation so that upon flowing back fluid from said formation said smaller solid particles and said larger solid material do not flow-back.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said particulate or other shaped solid material is introduced into a suspension of said coated particles in said carrier fluid.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said carrier fluid comprises at least one aqueous gelled liquid, emulsion, foamed fluid, viscoelastic surfactant fluid or water.
4. A method according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said solid particles comprise at least one of graded sand, walnut hulls, bauxite, ceramic materials, glass materials and polymer beads.
5. A method according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein said non-hardening tackifying compound comprises a polyamide, polyester, polyether, polycarbamate, polycarbonate, styrene-butadiene lattice or natural or synthetic resin.
6. A method according to claim 5, wherein said non-hardening tackifying compound is comprised of a polyamide which is the condensation reaction product of a dimer acid containing some trimer and higher oligomers and some monomer acids, with a polyamine.
7. A method according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein said non-hardening tackifying compound is coated on said solid particles in an amount of from 0.01% to 5% by weight of said solid particles.
8. A method according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein said larger solid material comprises one or more fibers, shavings, platelets, deformable particles or irregular shaped pieces.
9. A method according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein said larger solid material is mixed with said tackifying compound coated solid particles in an amount of from 0.1% to 100% by weight of said tackifying compound coated solid particles.
10. A method according to any preceding claims in which the fracturing fluid is viscous, and the larger solid material comprises deformable particles.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 25 5530

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 1 132 569 A (HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERV INC) 12 September 2001 (2001-09-12) paragraph 13, lines 1-3 paragraph 14, lines 1-3 paragraph 16 paragraph 19 paragraph 21, lines 25 and 28-29 on page 4 paragraph 25 paragraph 32	1-10	E21B43/267 E21B43/04
A	US 6 047 772 A (NGUYEN PHILIP D ET AL) 11 April 2000 (2000-04-11) * the whole document *	1-10	
A	US 5 960 878 A (NGUYEN PHILIP D ET AL) 5 October 1999 (1999-10-05) * the whole document *	1-10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			E21B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 5 December 2003	Examiner Georgescu, M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 03 25 5530

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

05-12-2003

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1132569	A	12-09-2001	US 6209643 B1	03-04-2001
			BR 0100869 A	30-10-2001
			CA 2337122 A1	06-09-2001
			EP 1132569 A2	12-09-2001
			NO 20011115 A	07-09-2001

US 6047772	A	11-04-2000	US 5839510 A	24-11-1998
			US 5787986 A	04-08-1998
			US 5582249 A	10-12-1996
			US 5501274 A	26-03-1996
			BR 9905162 A	29-08-2000
			EP 1001133 A1	17-05-2000
			NO 995460 A	10-05-2000
			US 6209643 B1	03-04-2001
			BR 9708116 A	05-10-1999
			CA 2217637 A1	14-07-1998
			EP 0853186 A2	15-07-1998
			NO 974554 A	15-07-1998
			BR 9706874 A	15-06-1999
			CA 2217627 A1	03-04-1998
			EP 0834644 A2	08-04-1998
			NO 974553 A	06-04-1998
			US 5960878 A	05-10-1999
			US 5853048 A	29-12-1998
			US 5871049 A	16-02-1999
			US 5833000 A	10-11-1998
			US 5775425 A	07-07-1998
			DE 69519017 D1	09-11-2000
			DE 69519017 T2	15-02-2001
			DK 735235 T3	06-11-2000
			EP 0735235 A1	02-10-1996
			NO 953109 A	30-09-1996

US 5960878	A	05-10-1999	US 5775425 A	07-07-1998
			US 5787986 A	04-08-1998
			US 5582249 A	10-12-1996
			US 5501274 A	26-03-1996
			BR 9900558 A	09-05-2000
			EP 0936345 A1	18-08-1999
			NO 990604 A	11-08-1999
			BR 9706876 A	29-06-1999
			CA 2217638 A1	19-11-1998
			CA 2432355 A1	19-11-1998
			CA 2432612 A1	19-11-1998
			EP 0879935 A2	25-11-1998
			NO 974556 A	20-11-1998

CPM P4459

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 25 5530

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

05-12-2003

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5960878 A	US	5853048 A	29-12-1998
	US	5871049 A	16-02-1999
	BR	9706874 A	15-06-1999
	CA	2217627 A1	03-04-1998
	EP	0834644 A2	08-04-1998
	NO	974553 A	06-04-1998
	US	6047772 A	11-04-2000
	US	6209643 B1	03-04-2001
	US	5839510 A	24-11-1998
	US	5833000 A	10-11-1998
	DE	69519017 D1	09-11-2000
	DE	69519017 T2	15-02-2001
	DK	735235 T3	06-11-2000
	EP	0735235 A1	02-10-1996
	NO	953109 A	30-09-1996
